to the summons of her royal mistress.

It was the third night after her departure from Versailles, when the returned penitent stood, weary and faint, at her father's door-stone. All was dark in the cottage, for it was near midnight; the stars gathered thickly in the heavens, and shed a cold light on the vine which crept over the thatch ed roof-and the music of the passing brook fell soothingly on the wanderer's ear. Thrice she raishand to knock at the rude door, but each time her courage failed her. She had eaten nothing that day; and her heart thrilled with a strange pleasure, as she groped amid the dark leaves of the vine she had plucked fruit from in childhood, and satisfied her hunger with one of its purple clusters. With her heart fall, almost to bursting, she laid her little bundle down for a pillow, and stretching herself on the door-stone, slept calmly and sweetly, as she had not done for years-dreaming that the murmur of the rivulet, as it gurgled by, was the hushing of her mother's voice.

Early in the morning there was a stir in the cot-The old peasant had arisen to his daily labor, and his wife, an aged woman, broken down with grief and infirmity, was preparing the morn-It was a grievous sight-that old couple charing the labors of their deserted home, and consoling each other for the ingratitude of their child reu-children who had forsaken them in their old age; the one for ambition, the other for the arms of a stranger. The old man opened the door to go out, and there, upon the rough stepping-stone, lay his last born, asleep. The rising sunbeams were streaming over her in a sheet of brilliancy, brightening her features and drowning the change years had made upon them; her dark lashes lay softly ek, and a sweet, contented smile, like that of her infancy, was about her mouth. joyful old man grew suddenly strong, and lifting er in his withered arms, bore her to her mother's bed. When the poor wanderer awoke, her hand was in that of her father-the tears of her mothe were raining over her face, and her checks were warm with kisses.

Who will dare to say that there is no happiness for the penitent female !

When Marie Antoinette was brought to her shameful trial, among other charges, that of having artfully prevailed upon the Cardinal de Roban to purchase an expensive necklace of diamonds, was brought against her. It was stated that she had paid the cardinal in bills bearing her signature, which she afterward pronounced forgeries, and had prevailed on Louis to banish the prelate for his share in the transaction. Madam Lamothe bent over the galleries, and listened to this base charge with an unmoved countenance : while the Marquis De Gouvion sat calmly among the self-constitutes judges, secure in his villainy-for Adelme, the only witness of their guilt, and the queen's innocence, elept in an early grave, by the side of her parents.

### TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

January, 15, 1841.

SENATE. Mr Benton presented three petitions from New York city, that no Bankrupt law may pass which shall not include corporations and banks in particular. These petitons were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The pre-emption bill was further discussed till the Senate adjourned.

House. The report of the Committee on Elections, in relation to the contested Pennsylvania election, which is in favor of the right of Mr Naylor, was taken up and concured in-yeas 117, mays 85. The House then adjourned.

January, 16, 1840. SENATE. The discussion upon the pre-emption bill was resumed, and Mr Southard addressed the Senate at length upon the propositions under conrideration. The principle of cession was strong-ly opposed, and the right of property in the nationdomain defended, as belonging to the whole

mittee on the Judiciary, by general leave, authorlate Collector of the port of New York. The House then resolved itself into a Commit-

tee of the Whole and passed several private nils. Reports of several Standing committees were taken up and deposed of, and the House then adjourned.

# DEATH OF JUDGE HAIGHT.

We are pained to learn that the Hon. STEFHEN HAIGHT of this place, Sergeant-at-Arms to the U.S. Senate, died at Washington, on the 12th inst. He left home in very feeble health, early in November, not fally determined whether he proceed to Washington or not. His physician at Philadelphia, however, advised him to spend the winter south, and he accordingly proceeded to the Capitol buoyed up with the hope that he should find himself able to attend to the daties of his office during the session and again return to his family in the spring. His iron constitution could no longer maintain the unequal contest, and early in Januar it became apparent that he was fast sinking under his complicated disease. His family were notified, and Mrs. H. immediately started for Washington, though not in time, we fear, to receive his parting

state-filled many important offices, and exerted a large political influence. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, gifted with keen perception, and, uniting an unaffected easy address to a large share of practical common sense, he was esteemed and respected by all, however widely they might differ with him, politically or otherwise. As a townsman, a neighbor, a friend, his loss will be rincerely deplored; and as with one heart, this community mingle their sympathies with those of his afflicted family in their bereavement. Nor was he less respected abroad. Few men, under similar circumstances, ever shared more largely in the esteem of leading men at Washington. During his last sickness, we are credibly informed, he was by them. visited almost daily by the members of the Senate, and every attention bestowed that friendship could anggest; and when it became known that he had nade a dying request that his bones might rest nmong the green hills of his native state, the Senate unanimously voted an appropriation of \$500 for that object, and directed that his full salary for the session be paid to his family.

Mr Phelps submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate be directed to pay, as a part of the contingent expenses of the Senate, \$500 to the order of the widow of STEPHEN HAIGHT, late sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to defray the expense of placing his body in a proper manner and in a secure collin, carefully protected, in the public vaults in the Congressional burial ground at Washington, and the expense of ertation of the body to his friends in Vermont, ected to pay to the said widow the salary of the the residue of the term for which he was elected.

After some few remarks from Messrs, Wright, White, and King, (explanatory of the object, and its being in conformity with the wishes of the deceased.) the resolution was adopted.

This liberality is well bestowed; and while confers substantial benefit upon its worthy object, it also affords a pleasing evidence that amid the turmoil and strife of the political forum the better qualities of our nature still assert their realm, and command a ready homage to those finer feelings which adorn humanity.—Bur. Free Press.

a Convention and spending ten dollars to get a friend nominated for some petty office.

## The Spirit Of The Age.

To check Acutties and to rescue Thoy.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1841.

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. We give up a large portion of our columns this week to the debate on the public lands, developing as that debate does the policy of the federal party under the guidance of the heir apparent to the throne, whose course leaves no doubt as to that of

the coming Administration-the attempted Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands-thus abstracting from the revenue three millions to be supplied by taxes.

Mr Benton's bill provides for a "permanent, prospective, pre-emption"-or, in other words, it proposes to give the right of first purchase to every nctual settler upon the public lands. Equitable as this would seem to be, the whigs oppose it, because foreigners may thus become possessors of 160 acres of land, and by industry and perseverance eventually grow rich, educate their children, and acquire political distinction in the Republic. The Federalists think that such advantages belong exclusively to natives.

The ostensible ground assumed by Mr Clay and his party, is mainly against the extending this right of pre-emption to emigrants from abroad, and that aliens should not be thus invited to settle among

us. This they suppose must be the only plausible ground of opposition, but even this would not be ventured upon, were the election of Harrison now pending. The truth is, that this bill is likely to interfere with the contemplated mortgage of the public lands for the redemption of the State debts, as is shown by Mr Crittenden's proposition by way of amendment to the pre-emption bill, to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among

Upon this amendment Mr Benton remarked, that comprehending. But the Senate and the country, from the first of the present session, had been told stipulated in the Virginia deed that the land ceded (Mr Benton) and his friends denied. The Senator had his thanks, nevertheless, for coming forward with this proposition so openly; it was an intima-tion of the policy of the new Administration—of this the opening up of the whole policy of the new Administration, and he was not willing to vote on view of the people of the United States and he onmillions would be diverted from the national in-

Mr Southard closed his speech before the ad- with the threatened edium of an extra session of journment. Mr Clay of Alabama, has the floor for Congress to supply a deficient revenue, here came troversies existed among them, respecting their terising the Secretary of the Treasury to make a com- crameat. He thanked the Senator for showing his pi river and the South Sea. By the treaty of 1763, be passed for a similar object. promise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, hand so openly, and for the intimation that the new the western claims of Great Britain were limited to distributing the revenue of the U. States, tell the honorable Senator that a new National sition of Congress, for the general good." Bank could not be created without a National Debt. whose stock must be sold to make the capital for Debt. He hoped, however, that his friends would he informed gentlemen if they diverted the land revenue, and went beyond the current income, they should do all he could to prevent, and he should in the soil and jurisdiction, passed to the U. S. do that by doing all he could to prevent the expen-Judge Haight had spent most of his days in this ditures exceeding the estimates-by preventing the At length Virginia, New York, and other States, Let the Administration call Congress together to make good the deficiency in the revenue occasioned by their own extravagant expenditures, and he which they issued their proclamation.

Mr Calhonn expressed himself as decidedly aery right compatible with the laws of the States within which the lands are occupied and improved

Mr C. seems determined to bring forward his land bill which he introduced about a year ago in opposition to that of Mr Clay. This bill proposes that the public lands lying within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisianu, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, excepting the States within which they lie, after the 30th of June, 1842, those States paying, as they dispose of the property to settlers, one half the gross proceeds over to the United States regularly in February of each year; the cession to be in full of the 5 per cent. fund, or any part of it; the States to be liable for all surveys, extinguishment of Indian tiand its burial there; and that the secretary be dir- tles, &c. The States are to pass irrevocable laws that they will pay to the United States annually, fifty per cent. of the gross amount of sales:-that the prices shall be regulated according to the provisions of the bill;-that the lands shall be subject ted among the States for any purpose whatever. to the same legal sub-divisions in the sale and survey, as is now provided by law;-the same reserations in each township; -that they shall be sold for each only ;-that the cession shall be in full of wealth to the United Stales;" and remarks, that the five per cent, fund or any part thereof not already accrued to any State; (this amount now accrues to the new States by compact as an equivalent for the right of taxation and for making roads,) PATRIOTISM .- Travelling twenty-five miles to and the States are to be exclusively liable for all charges that may be reafter arise from the surveys, surrendered to the Union.

of those States respectively.

Mr Calhoun's bill also provides that at every reduction in the price of lands according to the gradunting process of the bill, the legislatures of the several States in which they lie, shall at their discretion grant the rights of pre-emption to settlers under certain regulations. The Committee on Publie Lands a few days ago, in their report, favored this measure, and argued that it would diminish the patronage of the General Government-lessen the business and expenses of Congress-place the new States on a footing with the old, which have the exclusive management of the public domain within their territories—break the degrading dependence in this particular of the new States upon the Federal Government, and prevent the careless bickerings between the old and new States which sometimes wear so serious an aspect.

Mr Linn proposes to devote the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the maintainance of the public defence in the Navy and Army.

There are great diversities of opinion among the Republicans upon this great question, but the proposition of Mr Clay, which is to distribute even the gross proceeds, leaving the people to pay doties to meet the expenses of administering the lands which will in all probability be more than one half the gross amount of sales, is the worst possible one. t is a direct violation of the deed of cession to the United States. Gov. Grayson, of Maryland, in his late message, alludes to this subject. His remarks cover the whole ground, and will give a clear insight into the question:

At the commencement of the revolutionary war. Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, South and North Carolina, Georgia and Connecticut, severally claimed such portions of the Western country as the in relation to this subject, from a dissolution of the common benefit of the Union. Previous to the the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky was State, should be disposed of for the common benebased on one which there was no difficulty in fit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct Republican States."

of the existence of a national debt which that Sena- "should be considered a common fund for the use tor and his friends affirmed did exist, but which he and benefit of such of the U.S. as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faith-

their intention to add to the national expendi-contain the same conditions as that of Virginia; The deeds from North Carolina and Georgia, tures, to restrict the income of the country, and while the other States relinquished their titles, in then to have recourse to a high tariff. He deemed more general terms, for the common benefit of the When the cession was made by Virginia, Congress had no power " to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts," but was obliged to depend it now, if they could decide against it by forty to upon the State governments, for "their respective one; he wished that policy to be laid open to the proportions of the general charge and expenditure. public lands, in yielding a revenue to the Genly rose now to thank the gentlemen for his declara- extent, from their respective proportions of the gentions of vesterday and to-day-of yesterday, in fa- oral charge, and formed a common fund for the vor of a National Bank, and to-day, on the sub- benefit of all the members of the confederation, ject of the land recenue, by which three or four according to the obvious meaning of the Virginia

To consider the United States as having no other come, and would have to be made up by loans and right to the Western Territory, besides that which was derived from the deeds of cession, is to place The gentlemen opposite had intimated their into the claims recently set up in behalf of the States. tention to detect and expose to the country, after the 4th of March next, a debt of twenty-seven and that will be a fideline and while they were met. States; and also the circumstances under which

Virginia and other States relinquished their titles. From the earliest settlement of the colonies, conon which reliance was placet to carry on the Gor- and Spain, in running westwardly to the Mississipthings by which the commerce of the country was States, particularly Rhode Island, New Jersey, loaded down by taxation; and that was to be fol- Delaware and Maryland, that the Crown lands, lowed up by the establishment of a Bank, to exer- and treasure of the thirteen States, ought to be cise an influence all over the country. He would deemed a common property, subject to the dispo-

Maryland protested against the exclusive claims of the large States, and insisted "that the country, unsettled at the commencement of the war, claimthe Banks: he would tell the Senator from Ken- ed by the British Crown, and ceded to it by the tucky he could not move an inch towards a new treaty of Paris, should be considered a common National Bank without the creation of a National property, subject to be parcelled out by Congress to free, convenient, and independent States.

The large States differed among themselves, as put off measures of this kind to that called session to their respective limits, and each claimed a larger to which they had been notified on that floor; for portion of territory than the rest were willing to flow. The claims of the Union were derived from the conquest of the disputed territory by means of the common force, and from the treaty of peace, would have to come together, which he (Mr B.) under which all the rights of Great Britain, both

This subject was a source of constant irritation. and threatened a dissolution of the Federal alliance, appropriations going beyond the current revenue. which claimed the Western lands, successively relinguished their titles for the common benefit of the

these conflicting claims, there can be no doubt, that, (Mr Benton) would thank them for the day on after the relinquishment of the State titles, they were all vested in the U. S., on the conditions excepted, formed a compact between the General gainst any discrimination to the disadvantage of Government and the Staths. The ceding States ters and retailers, till the tax finally paid by the kins, (Dem.) foreigners; he was willing to concede to them ey- relinquished a portion of disputed territory, which cansumer, is twice as much as the revenue paid they could not have retained without dissolving the Union, nor defended with their seperate force, All the States secured the benefit of having a comfurth provided, for discharging the debt and defray-ing the expenses of the General Government; and for relieving themselves, to the extent of that fund, from "their respective proportions of the general

charge and expenditure. The United States were bound to indemnify the States for expenses previously incurred; and were obliged to purchase the Indian titles, and make large preliminary expenditures, before the lands sites for certain public buildings, shall be ceded to could be sold; and, if they were not entitled to the that the Territory, and the revenue arising from it, should be surrendered to the United States, as common fund, for paying the general charge and for the common benefit of the Union, it ought to expenditure; or, in other words, for discharging debts and defraying the expenses of the General Government. In none of the deeds of cession is there to be found, a reservation of this fund for Union; or any stipulation, that it should be applied exclusively to the payment of the public debt; or the slightest intimation, that it was to be distribu-

The fourth article of the Constitution recognises the territory as belonging to the United States. Mr Madison, in the 38th number of the Federal. ist, alludes to this territory "as a mine of vast the hope that the remaining States will give similar proofs of their equity and generosity, and that the whole territory will soon become "a National The remaining States subsequently relinquished their claims, and the whole fund was

sales, and management of the public lands and ex- Judge Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the

tinguishment of the Indian title, within the limits Supreme Court in the case of Johnson vs. McIntosh. declares, that " the States ceded that territory, generally, to the United States, on conditions expressed in the deeds of cession, which demonstrate the opinion, that they ceded the soil as well as jurisdiction, and, that in doing so they granted a productive fund to the government of the Union.

It was granted when the States were bound by the articles of confederation, to levy taxes for their respective proportions of "all charges of war, and all other expenses incurred for the common defence and general welfare." Whether these taxes were laid by Congress or the States, they were to be paid by the people of the States; and it was equally important, in either case, to convert the public lands into a permanent fund for paying the debts and expenses of the Union; which must otherwise have been provided for by oppressive taxes and

They were ceded by the States, and accepted by the United States, for that purpose; and it is difficult to conjecture, upon what authority they

can be applied to any use or purpose whatever. It was, indeed, apprehended that a dissolution of the Union might revive the territorial question, and create other disputes on the same subject. In the 7th number of the Federalist, it is urged as a reason for adopting the Constitution, that if the Union were at an end, "the States which have made cessions, on a principle of Federal compromise would be apt, when the motive of the grant had ceased, to retain the lands as a reversion. The other States would no doubt insist on a proportion, and that the justice of their participating in territory acquired or secured, by the joint efforts of the confederacy, remained undiminished. If, contrary to probability, it should be admitted by all the States, that each had a right to a share of this common stock, there would still be a difficulty as to proper rule of apportionment. Different principles would be set up by different States for this purpose; and as they would affect the opposite interests of the parties, they might not easily be susceptible of a pacific adjustment."

It is remarkable that the difficulties, anticipated. sequently, ceded them to the United States for the Union, are likely to arise from the agitation of the scheme to distribute the proceeds of the public cession, Congress had given a pledge, "that the lands. The old States contend for a share, accorunuppropriated lands, which might be ceded or re- ding to representation; the new States insist upon linquished to the United States, by any particular more, and some of them are disposed to claim all the unsold tracts within their limit. The Southern States might claim an interest in proportion to their whole population; while the ceding States might expect a retrocession, on the ground that the territory was no longer wanted for the purposes of

The land bill, passed by Congress in 1833 and vetoed by General Jackson, provided for a distribution of the proceeds of the whole public domain, whether included in the original boundaries of the U. S., or in the cessions of Louisiana and the Floridas. It proposed "to set apart for the benefit of the new States twelve and a half per cent, out of the aggregate proceeds, before any division took place among the States generally." States were then to receive their proportions of the residue, and to "apply the amount received, either to the purposes of education, or the colonization of free people of color, or for internal improvements, or for debts which may have been contracted by the States for internal improvements."

The bill proposed to distribute among the States for State purposes, a fund which had been surrendered to the General Gavernment for national pur- on the subject of the result of the late canvass. poses; and to distribute it in a different proportion the separate use of the States, from that, in which it was intended to be used for the common benefit of the Union. It proposed to appropriate the public lands, purchased from France and Spain, to the construction of State tailroads and canals and to the support of State schools; to which obthe subject in a point of view, the most favorable ject, the revenue expended in that purchase could not have been applied. It will hardly be contended, that the General Government has power over these subjects; or that Congress has the authority to place the public money under the control of the State Legislatures, to be expended in the exercise of powers reserved to the States.

This bill, which was in violation of the Consti-House. A bill was reported from the Com- a proposition to take off three and a half millions ritorial limits; which interfered with each other on the U.S., and of the compact between the Atlantic coast, with the pretensions of France | the General Government and the States, was perhaps as free from objections as any other that could Administration was to commence at once the creat the Mississippi; and the extensive territory, claim- manner proposed, can never be established, without tion of a national debt, by substracting from the reveaue, with the re-establishment of that state of of independence, it was contended by some of the rate their functions and powers. Congress and the State Legislatures are now responsible to their respective constituents; and there will always be some check upon their extravagance, while they know, that each must provide the means of paying its own debts and expenses. But if the Genera Government be made the collector of what the States are to expend, every restraint will be removed, and Congress under the influence of State claims and State creditors, will become the hundle instrument for laying new taxes and heavier imposts, not "to pay the debts and provide for the ommon defence of the U. States," but to redeem stocks, issued for the use of internal improvement companies, and which would increase in amount

proportion to the facility of their redemption. If the public lands had become a mine of wealth as expected by Mr Madison, and the revenue from that and other sources had produced an unavoidable surplus beyond the expenditures of the General Government, there would be a strong inducement for amending the Constitution, so as to authorise the application of it to the relief of the States. But expenses incurred on account of the public lands, including the cost of purchase, have been Bates, of Northampton, for the office of Senator greater than the receipts; and the whole revenue of the U.S. is not more than equal to the annual expenditures. Therefore, whatever portion of it is taken away, must be replaced by additional taxes on the people. The deficiency would be supplied by an increase of the tariff; and, as the duties on pressed in the deeds of cession; which, being ac- imported articles form a part of their cost, they are increased in proportion to the profits of the imporinto the treasury. Increased duties on wines, s and other luxuries, would not affect the great body of the people; but the policy of protection enters into every adjustment of the tariff, and the American system, as it is called, is best supported by taxes on the implements of trade and husbandry on the materials for building and equipping ships on clothing, blankets, sugar, salt, and other neces-

The people could derive no benefit from the distribution of any part of the public revenue, unless they were relieved, at the same time, from the necessity of paying back a much larger amount. But proceeds of sales, they assumed all the burdens of when the advocates of this scheme speak of rehe compact, without deriving a single advantage turning money to the pockets of the people, they The States, however, evidently intended mean that it is to be transferred from their repre sentatives in Congress, to their representatives the different legislatures; that, instead of being used be applied to the separate use of twenty-six States. Under such a plan of distribution, the proceeds of the public lands would be at as great a distance from the pockets of the people as they are now; seperate use of the different members of the and whether this portion of the public revenue b claimed for the people or the States, it is well for both to reflect, that while they are appearing to be the advocates of State Rights, they are really conceding powers to the General Government, which extended to every object that requires the expenditure of money.

We have thus given, in a space as limited as Picayune. we could, a view of the great Public Land ques-"a very large portion of this fund has already been surrendered by the States." He then expresses readers to form a correct opinion of its bearings.— Weask an attentive and careful investigation of the subject, because it is one of great importance and one that all should understand.

> We shall probably refer to the subject again, and give the views of the leading men of both parties

The citizens of Woodstock, Vt., held a public meeting at the Town Hall on the 9th instant, and by ballot made choice of Joel Eaton, as a suitable rson to be recommended as the successor of Gilbert A. Grant, the present incumbent of the post States Gazette, a few days since, gave some stan-office in that place.—Boston Post.

The following is the call for this celebrated meeting of "the citizens of Woodstock, Vt.," which we copy from the Mercury, the federal paper in

Woodstock and vicinity, are requested to assemble at the Town Hall in this village, on Saturday the from injustice. The Gazette says— 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. to recommend a successor to the present incumbent in the Post Office. A general attendance is requested. Woodstock, Jan'y S, 1841.

This call, it will be seen, was published on the 8th, and the meeting was on the 9th, one whole

When we take into consideration that the paper containing the call was not circulated, as usual, even among the while citizens on the day before the earliest edition, is as follows, and we call upon the even among the whig citizens on the day before the meeting; that the expression in favor of Mr Eaton was that of a clique, one half of whom have as little business to transact through the post office as they have through the moon; that there is now by right of representation. Their argument would be, that a grant once made, could not be revoked; who approves of the manner in which it was brought scarcely a leading gentlemanly whig in the place about, we may safely conclude that the result was no very significant expression of public opin-

> We ought perhaps to state, that after the meeting was convened, a vote was passed to allow all, who were present, to participate in its deliberations; some half dozen, perhaps, of the democrats voted. We ought also to state that a large majority of the respectable whigs, after the first ballot, and the clique began to bring in their negroes and other dependants to carry the election, left the house in disgust, and of the votes of between Five and six HUNDRED people, who transact business at the office, Mr Eaton received about NINETY, and had

### WHAT THE BRITISH THINK.

The following is from a London paper: "The election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States is an event deeply interesting to England.

Mr Van Buren was the deadly enemy of Great Britain. He stimulated the various crusades against paper money. He beaded the conspiracies that were formed for the purpose of defrauding English creditors out of the debts due to them by America. He was the abetter of treason in Canada. He prompted resistance to the just claims of England in reference to the Northeastern Boundary Ques- whose learning he has called in question with an

"The sympathies of General Harrison point, balieve, in a direction to the reverse of that to which the prejudices of Mr Van Buren inclined. The election of Gen. Harrison is, in short,

result on which England may congratulate herself." This is no doubt the real feeling of the British

### ELECTION OF RIVES.

The Legislature of Virginia in direct violation of the popular will of that State, elected on Monday last, after the labor of two years, Win. C. Rives. the traitor, to the Senate of the United States. The

ore m r	ne senate stood	
For Wm. C. Rives		16
- 41	John Y. Mason	13
	J. McDowell	2
- 30	John Robertson	1
In the	House, for	
	Wm. C. Rives	69
	John Y. Mason	33
	James McDowell	28
	Scattering	2

85 out of 164-being 6 more than a majority of the members present. Lousia was not represented on Jefferson, & still lifts its proud head towards heaven, the floor; and the Democratic Delegate from Pocahontas was absent; and had Louisa been duly represented, according to the sense of her citizens the Impracticable Whigs upon the floor would have entirely defeated his election.

lations, recommending that the Constitution be so amended as to render a President of the United which we give, is the true and literal one, on the States incligible for a re-election.

EDWARD KENT has been elected Governor of Maine, by the legislature of that state. The duty of the House was to select two of the four highest candidates voted for by the people, one of whom was to be chosen by the Senate. The vote stood. in the House, Fairfield, 169; Kent, 164; Hamlin, 9; Smith, 8. In the Senate-Fairfield, 8; Kent, 16.

The Boston papers announce the election by the numbers of the Legislature, of the Hon. Isaac C. of the United States, in the place of Governor John Davis resigned.

Ex-Governor Bunnells (Fed.) is elected to the Legislature from Hinds county, (Miss.) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Jen-

Thomas Clayton and Richard H. Bayard have been elected U. S. Senators by the Legislature of Delaware. They belong to the federal party.

One of the best democratic papers in the country is "The Spirit of the Age," published at Wood-stock, Vt. It is ably edited, beautifully printed, and well supported. Nothing better, Major, can be said of any paper .- Concord, (Ms.) Freeman.

The same to yourself, back again, friend Gourgas. We know of no better, in the country than the Concord Freeman. It has lately made its appearance in a new dress, and in every way does great credit to its talented conductor.

We have had the pleasure of beholding from our editorial observatory, the N. Y. Planet, once more. It shines with new lustre, and a splendor that makes our poor vision ache. "Shine on," &c.

bling things, signed "Straws," published in the

L. R. Streeter, Esq. has commenced the publication of the Richmond weekly Star, which is made up of the daily. It is a rare sheet for p-h-u-n. Streeter is a witty fellow and has cut up only one mean caper since we have known him, and that is, Shakespere and Bulwer! (in Rochester, N. Y.) undertaking to bluff us off with this same weekly of his, for an exchange. That's what we callno matter! We'll set you up, my boy.

#### RELICS OF ANCIENT AMERICAN POETRY.

LEFTENANT CARTER'S SON. The United

mentable fate of "Leftenant Carter's only son, A likely youth nigh twenty-one,"

which we only notice to express our astonishment that a gentleman of Mr Chandler's learning should have been imposed upon by a spurious version of a \*The Willia Citizens in the village of story so famous, and to preserve the memory of the

"He went on to the mounting high-A rattle snake he did espy And all at once he then did feel That pisen critter bite his heel.'

Now this is an entire misrepresentation of the facts. "Leftenant Carter's only son" did not "go on to the mounting high"—"a rattle snake he did not espy," (if he had seen the snake, of course he would have kept it at a proper distance)-no, the editor of the Gazette to mark its superior beauties :

> "One day this young man di-id go Dow in the meadow, for to mow; But he had not mow'n half round the field, When a pesky varmint bit his heeld."

The lines as we have given them have an air of onsistency which renders any other guaranty of their genuineness unnecessary.

"The poet continues (says the Gozette) by describing the peculiar conduct of the victim after he

> 'Crying aloud, all as he went Oh CRUEL, cruel SA-AH pent.' "

had been bitten. As he went home

Here we are grieved to say, is another unfortunate error, which would represent the hero of an epic in the light of a whining, snivelling boy. But bave the satisfaction of knowing that young Mr Carter bore himself on the occasion more like the son of a Leftenant-

"For when he felt this varmint bite, He raised his seythe with all his might, And fetch-ed such a dead/y blow, "That soon he laid the sarpent low."

And then, when hed thus, like a brave knight, slain his enemy, like a true one, he proceeded to lay the spoils which his prowess had won at the feet of his "ladye love."

"He took the sarpent in his hands And straightway went to Deacon Brand's; Saying Molly Brand, it's here you see The pizen creetur that bit me ! We would give Molly's answer, if the remainder

f the story was not unfortunately "torn off," We copy the preceding from the Boston Post, and with some refuctance, feel called upon to say that our esteemed friend Greene seems to know as little of the "story so famous" as Mr Chardler, air so self-satisfied and professor-like.

We have no desire to create the least rival in the breast of our cotemporaries, nor shall we feel the least possible exultation to see antagonists so justly renowned and celebrated, hide their diminished heads in our presence, but we have, after much solicitation from our friends-for we are very modest ourselves and care not a rush for fame-concluded to announce to the public that the celebrated ballad, over which the dust of time has been creeping for years, is in our possession, that we know it 'by heart', and can sing it too, when we are -- "alone and annoticed by all."

Now, the celebrated "Springfield Mounting," which overlooks the plain upon which was emeted the heart-rending scene, out of which some bard whose name-the common lot of genius-has long slumbered in oblivion, has weven one of the most simply-pathetic and exquisite ballads, which the ravages of time has in vain attempted to destroy, lieth southward of us, in this state, only about thirty miles. It is called Skethchawegue (sketchaweg) is near the residence of the late Gen. Morris. celebrated for having given the election to Thomas with the consciousness of having been celebrated in deathless song, and as if endeavoring to rescue from oblivion one of the grandest relies of human genius.

But we beg pardon of our readers for having kept The Legislature of Indiana has passed joint reso- them so long from the rare treat which follows .-We assure the public that the version of the ballad truth of which assertion we stake our literary fame and editorial honor, against the world.

# LEFTENANT CARTER'S ONLY SON.

Near Springfield Mounting there did dwell, A comely worth, I knew him well. Leftenant Carter's only son. His father's pride, nigh twenty-one.

One day this young man di-id go, Down to the mendows, for to mow He had n't mown built round the field. When a pesky sarpent bit his heeld

And when he felt the varmint bite, He raised his scythe, with all his might; And fetched such a deadlyblow As quickly Inid the creeter low

He took the surpent in his band,

And straightway went to Molly Brand.

Saying Molly, Molly, here you see, The pizen surpent what bit me,

Now Molly had a rosy lip, With which she did the pizen sin But Molly had a rotten tooth-

And quickly pinen'd were they both They laid them down upon the bed, Where they both quickly dist-ed.

Their bodies were all speckled o'er, With the colours which the sarpent bore When this young man gave up the ghost,

A crying lond as up he went, Oh! cruel, cruel sn-ar pent,

We see that the New York Mirror publishes HUGH MOORE's "Old Winter is coming," credited to Miss Gould. It is not suprising that a common country editor should commit so great an error, but that Gen. Monnis-the most popular song writer of the day-should do so, is wicked. Moore For proposals for carrying the mails, see is beyond the reach of praise or censure, and, whether the praise that is his due be accorded to him or to another is of little moment to ' the dull. J. M. Field, is the author of those unique, ram- cold ear of death; yet, he has left many friends in the Mountain State, among whose green hills his hest songs were written, who would not that the dead should be wantenly robbed.

Gen. Morris, with the true feeling of a poet, will do a brother justice.

The Devil and Tom Walker are preferred to Western Herald.

Glad to hear that the publishers of the Hesald are so popular.